THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:

One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, -	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - -	25

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1863. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 miuutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.

Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.

Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count De Las Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 2, 1855. 29—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

A PERSON WHO WISHES TO ENGAGE IN EDiting and publishing can hear of a good opportunity, open to preferment, by addressing the Editors of the Standard. The present editor and publishers having engaged in other business, would dispose of their interests favorably.

December 29, 1854. 11—tf.

DOBBIN HOUSE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minute's walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.

It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.

In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.

Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.

POWERS & CO.

April 10, 1855. 40—3m.

KENNETH.—BY THE AURHOR OF "HEIR OF Redcliff" "Heart's Ease" &c. Just received, and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

April 28, 1855.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MAY 30, 1855. No. 54

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, bominy Mills, Grist mills capable of gridding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MSSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.

A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again. OSBORNE BOWERS.

Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

TEACHERS WANTED.—THE TRUSTEES OF Wilson Institute wish to engage the services of a male teacher to assist in the instruction of the English and Classical classes, and discharge the duties of Principal in his absence. Also for the Female Department, a young lady to give lessons in Music on the Piano and Guitar, to instruct the Latin and a portion of the English classes. Those desiring the situation will please address either of the subscribers at Wilson, N. C., stating terms, and forwarding testimonials of character and scholarship. The next session of the Institute will open on the second Monday in July.

E. W. ADAMS *Prin.*
B. H. BARDIN,
Sec'y. Board Trustees.

Wilson, April 24, 1855. 45—4w.

NEW BOOKS.—RUTH HALL—by Fanny Fern
Fudge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfert's Roost—by Washington Irving.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 2, 1855. 29—

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress'and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING E SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREEN-ING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.

mber 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.

Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.

March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.

Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RALEIGH, N. C.

References:

The Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.	
Rev. Dr. Smedes, Raleigh,	Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, Raleigh,
Rev. Dr. Lacy, "	Prof. Owen, W. F. College,
Rev. Mr. McDowell, "	Prof. Wingate, "
Dr. Chas. E. Johnston, "	Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill,
Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, "	Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Jackson.
April 4, 1856.	N. C. 39—2m.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh,	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. FOOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. HAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, } *Executive Committee.*
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, }
JOHN PRIMROSE, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFCERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }

J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5¼ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to

WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.

September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD.)—

Leaves daily	at	7½ a. m
Arrives daily	at	6½ p. m

(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK.)—

Leaves daily	at	7½ a. m.
Arrives daily	at	3 p. m.

(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—

Leaves daily	at	8 a. m.
Arrives daily,	at	2½ p. m.

(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—

Leaves Sunday and Wednesday	at	5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday	at	7 p. m.

(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—

Leaves daily, (except Sunday,)	at	7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,)	at	11 p. m.

(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—

Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday,	at	5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,	at	7 p. m.

(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—

Leaves Friday,	at	12 m.
Arrives Friday	at	9 a. m.

(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1853.

"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¼ seconds or 18 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE."

June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW and GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can saf

For the Standard.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As it may be interesting to yourselves and a portion at least of the numerous readers of your widely-circulated journal to know what turn things are taking and are likely to take in this District, I propose briefly to jot down a few particulars in relation to passing events on the political arena. This District, as you are aware, was represented in the last Congress by the Hon. Burton Craige, of Rowan, and it is the source of sincere gratification to me to state that he is again a candidate for the suffrages of the people, and has already taken the stump against Whigs, Know Nothings, Sag Nichts, and the whole posterity of Federalism from the administration of John Adams to the present time.

The last campaign was conducted strictly upon the principles which formerly divided the two great political parties of the country, and although there was able and energetic opposition to Mr. Craige, he was elected by a handsome majority over his opponent. But, for his eloquent and efficient advocacy of Democratic principles on the hustings and faithful adherence to them while in Congress, he has incurred a ruthless and malignant opposition from our opponents—especially from those enemies of the Constitution and republicanism, the Know Nothings. You may be assured, however, Messrs. Editors, that in times like these, when principles are no longer discussed in the broad light of day, and when our opponents no longer meet us face to face, but walk in darkness and skulk at noonday, the banner of Democracy could not be entrusted to abler hands than those which now bear it in this District. Mr. Craige opened the canvass on Tuesday of last week at Monroe, Union county. It being the week of the Superior Court, as usual on that day a large number of the farmers from every portion of the county were present, and as soon as it was known that Mr. C. was in town an anxiety to hear him was manifested on all hands. It is not my intention to attempt, if I were able, even a sketch of his remarks on this occasion. He commenced by expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Union county, to whom previous to the last canvass he had only been partially known, for the generous support then given him, and then proceeded in a most lucid and satisfactory manner to give an account of his stewardship. He first took up the Kansas-Nebraska bill—showed that the principles involved in it were the true principles of the Constitution—to what contemptible devices its opponents had resorted to in order to defeat it, and how he had brought down the vials of their wrath upon his own head by his denunciation of their factious course. He next reviewed the land and tariff questions, and with respect to the former showed most conclusively that that much-talked of and favorite hobby of our opponents—that great prolific measure which was to have built so many railroads and educated so many poor children—which was, in a word, to make the wilderness blossom as the rose and change the face of creation generally, had vanished from existence and had now scarcely a name. He was equally satisfactory in his remarks upon the tariff, but it was not until he introduced to the acquaintance of the audience (for they had only heard of him in Union before) that dusky-visaged individual, known as "Sam," that the enthusiasm of the crowd rose to the highest pitch. I wish, sirs, every freeman in the District, could have heard his remarks on this subject. While he was not abusive, he tore the mask from them and in the most luminous and masterly manner laid open the scheme which that new organization, born of Federalism, is attempting to palm off upon the American people. At times he rose to the highest flights of eloquence, and when in closing his remarks upon the Know Nothings, he said with a voice and manner peculiar to the true orator: "Freemen of the South! will you be deceived by this Yankee trick!" the very blood ran cold in the veins, and an universal "No!—never," was depicted upon every countenance. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout, there being but one individual who became so restive as to bolt, and it was doubted, from his countenance, whether he belonged to "Sam," or John Barleycorn.

Mr. Craige had the field to himself at Monroe, but at Charlotte on Tuesday of this week he was replied to by Jas. A. Caldwell, of Lincoln, who announced himself an old-line Whig candidate. It was understood that Sam on the night previous had collected his forces together from the adjoining counties and cast the die between him and Gen. Dargan, of Anson, intending, after playing sundry other "fantastic tricks," to bring out a simon-pure, who will actually be in favor of "Amerikins ruling Amerika!" Mr. Caldwell, we understand, has declined running since the discussion in Charlotte, so Mr. Craige will again have the field to himself till the Know Nothings show their hand. There are several aspirants for the honor, including Guion, Young and others, but whoever may be the fortunate individual, a defeat, signal and ignominous, will await him at the polls in August next. Having recently been in several counties of the District, and having had an opportunity to observe the state of public sentiment, we predict a large increase over his vote two years ago. The honest yeomanry of the District will show a more hearty and decided disapprobation of the new organization than they did of the openly avowed, though impracticable, principles of the old Whig party. And all efforts to palm off its humbuggery and demagogueism upon the people will end but as the miserable pastime,

"Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old by drawing nothing up."

YANCEY.

THE THUGS.—The Thugs of Hindostan are an association who believe that it is their duty to exterminate all who do not belong to their own Order. They meet in secret lodges, and are sworn with solemn oaths. They lie in wait for unsuspecting passers-by, and, attacking them suddenly and without warning, strangle them. The higher the position and character of the victim, the greater is supposed to be the merit of the act. The Thug who strangles the largest number of victims in the course of a year, is rewarded with the title of Grand Thug of the Council, and invested with despotic power. If any Thug refuses to yield unquestioning and implicit confidence to the commands of the Grand Thug, they make an image or effigy of him, which they burn, at the same time stoning and cursing it. This is supposed to visit him with all manner of misfortunes. After this, any Thug who meets him is bound to stab him to the heart, provided he can do so without risk of detection. Every member of the Order is sworn to deny his connection with it, and, when interrogated, to say he knows nothing about it. When apprehended and brought to justice, they claim to be persons of the greatest morality and virtue, and justify their acts by saying that they only wish to establish the true religion, (viz: their own,) and to prevent foreigners, (viz: all who are not Thugs,) from getting control of the country.

Hence, in the Eastern cities the Know Nothings are called Thugs, or Hindoos.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES OF MILK.—In the Medical Convention lately in session in Philadelphia, Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, Illinois, presented a report on the nutritive qualities of milk, and also on the question whether there is not some mode by which the nutritive constituents of milk can be preserved in their purity and sweetness, and furnished to the inhabitants of cities in such quantities as to supersede the present defective and often unwholesome mode of supply, the report says that when the railroads were opened into the interior of the country, it was said that milk would be furnished to residents of cities in the purity that it was found on the farms, but a sufficient time had elapsed to demonstrate that such is not the case. The conveyance of the milk from the farm to the cars, the transit on the railway, and the time lost in its delivery throughout the city, it was clearly shown, had the effect of making it unfit for the nourishment of a child. During the last half century experiments had been made with a view of preserving milk in its pure state, yet it was but recently that a discovery had been made by a gentleman in New York which was to evaporate the water and mix with white sugar, which rendered it what is termed solidified milk. In his practice he had used this improved milk for the nourishment of infants with the most gratifying results, and after having kept it for three months, and he knew of its having been kept for twelve months without any injury to its qualities.

ARRIVAL OF MORMONS.—NEW YORK May 22.—The ship *Curling*, from Liverpool, arrived this morning. She brings five hundred and seventy-eight Mormon followers.

For the Standard.

"Neither do men light a candle and put it under a bushel but on a candle stick, and it giveth light unto the whole house. Let your light shine before men, that they may see your good works."

MESSRS. EDITORS: Secrecy, we know, is at the foundation of the Know Nothing order, and secrecy in politics is decidedly anti-American in its origin and spirit. We can sympathise with secret political associations under despotisms, where the ruling power is in the hands of a tyrant, held not by the wishes and suffrages of the people, but according to the principle that might gives right; here, to criticise public men or measures is to attack the source of power, for might equally gives right to do evil as to do good; but where all power is derived from the people, where they (the people) are called upon constantly to make and unmake public officers, free inquiry and discussion of public men and measures is not a mere privilege but the duty of the citizen. When we find, then, Americans preferring the darkness rather than the light, we must conclude they do so because their deeds are evil.

There is something in the human breast which suspects and revolts at hidden action. Assassination is a crime many degrees lower than open murder—the whispered lie than the open slander; indeed, secrecy seems to stamp the man and beast alike as a lower type of their species. What more royal than the lion, erecting his mane and roaring his defiance in the face of his enemy? What more despicable than the hyena, under the cover of night digging up the dead unspeaking corpse, and mangling it in silence? This fear of of secrecy has its origin in the knowledge of the universal desire of man to secure the applause of his fellow man, and to avoid his censure; so that whatever is good is almost sure to be known, whatever is evil will seek to hide itself. How often have we not known the one party or the other make a great parade and hurrah over what they attempted to prove was a secret circular of their opponents! Knowing that to convict them of secret, hidden action, would bring suspicion and condemnation on their cause.

Let any man seriously contemplate himself, under the cover of night, seeking some out of the way alley to lead him to some yet more hidden room, there taking oaths contrary to his Bible and the constitution of his country, hampering his free will, and placing the control of his franchise in other hands. On his return, just as he emerges into some more open thoroughfare where walks the honest, free citizen, the keeper of his own conscience, the sole guide of his own political actions, where *once* he (the know nothing,) was neither afraid nor ashamed to do whatever his hands found to do, he meets the eye of that free citizen fixed inquiringly upon him. Can he look him in the face? If he is not lost to sensibility and honor, the blush of shame will mantle his cheek. How can he avoid it? His steps have brought him in sight of an honorable man—from ways where those go who seek the house of the strange woman, "in the twilight, in the evening, in the black and dark night."—Proverbs ch. vii–v. 9. Or where the midnight burglar issues with his dark lantern or returns again, his work ended. I do not mean to call the Know Nothing a whoremonger, a burglar, an assassin or a hyena, but their ways are the same, and they must submit to the odium of the company they keep. Birds of a feather, &c. How can a religious man take an oath in a lodge? I had supposed that the command, "swear not at all" was only excusably broken under judicial sanction. But good men sometimes allow their prejudices to override both the law and the prophets.

But dropping awhile the objection of secrecy, will any republican justify the making up his opinions on constitutional and most important political principles, upon one-sided and prejudiced statements? Is it the way to arrive at the truth, to go at the invitation of a touch upon your elbow and a whisper in your ear after nightfall, and take upon your lips solemn oaths that you will believe thus and so, and act thus and so, refusing to hear discussed, points in controversy? When this gets to be the rule of action with the the American people then is demonstrated the incapacity of man for self-government. Yet such is the practice of Know Nothings. I do not believe it is politic to exclude the foreigner from citizenship or to persecute the Catholic. Nay, I hold it highly impolitic and improper to do either, and think I am capable of demonstrating it. But will the Know Nothing admit me into his lodge to give my views or the views of the citizens who think with me? Have they permitted their midnight appointed candidates to discuss their opinions before the people? Will they even in public conversation canvass the claims which they say they have upon the people? What new features may be engrafted on their policy in the South we cannot say, but in the past where have they accepted an open contest? Did Pollock meet Bigler? Does Flournoy meet Wise? Have the Nebraska Democrats that have fallen in the North and Northwest been conquered in a fair fight and open field, or been slain by midnight plots of Know Nothing Abolitionists? Driven to the dumb creation again for the type of the Know Nothing, we find the enraged bull shutting both eyes and rushing blindly and heedlessly upon his enemy.

Measure thyself, members of the midnight order, by this authority: "A reasonable man is one who both in the formation of his opinions and in the regulation of his conduct, gives due weight and influence to all the facts and considerations which ought to influence his decision. A man of the opposite character is one who takes up his opinions upon slight and inadequate grounds, and then will not admit impressions of facts or arguments which are calculated to correct these unreasonable deductions, or who in the regulation of his conduct is led away by hasty impressions or feeble and partial motives, without giving due consideration to those which are calculated to lead him in a different course. The former is called a reasonable, considerate, thinking man; the latter an unreasonable, inconsiderate man, who cannot or will not think."

Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy, p. 139.

The most objectionable section of Romanism is Jesuitism, and its chief feature of repulsion is its secret oath-bound organization, guarded by the most rigid system of espionage; and we hear Know Nothingism defended on the ground that it is antagonistic to Jesuitism—and that it is lawful to fight the d—l with fire, that is to say, the end justifies the means—you may do wrong that good may come of it—a fatal principle, and one which opens to the vicious and the bad the way to every conceivable wrong doing. To us of the South, the admission of this principle would be suicidal. Fanatics at the North, acting on this principle would set aside constitution, laws and the Bible itself as a means to effect as they say and many believe in their one-sided views, the greatest of all duties, the emancipation of the slaves of the South. No, in morals wrong is wrong, whatever may come of it, and God in his providence will not permit good to come out of evil. "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles." You may poinard the tyrant, two will rise up in his place. Slay Cæsar and you have Anthony, Octavius and Lepidus. The only safe path is the true path, and the South must look for safety to a strict construction of morals as well as of the constitution and laws of the Union.

Suppose the anti-Know nothings should act on the same principle, and seek by plots hatched at midnight and secret oaths, to put down the Know Nothings! What a state of things would ensue! No longer meeting together on common ground and listening to the champions on both sides, differing only as to what is thought best for the country and finding much of their party animosity softened by the intermingling and patriotic sentiment of both parties, but after night, when beasts of prey issue from their dens, bringing to a common centre unchecked abuse, unrebuked lies, excited prejudices, everything in fact which the leaders might suppose calculated to arouse the poor mercenary soldiers of politics, sworn to wheel to the right or left, to march east or west, north or south to the word of command; why the dullest intellect can see in such a state of things but a repetition of the bloody, disgraceful scenes of Cincinatti at every election precinct, for the end would justify the means, and if we could not secure the *good* of our triumph by voting, we could destroy ballot-boxes, and thus overcome opposition.

The world has witnessed one experiment of the rule of clubs; it resulted in a reign of terror, human blood flowed like water, and men were afraid to whisper to their fellows. Mankind yet shudders at the atrocities of the Jacobins. Oh! let us, Messrs. Editors, continue to warn and expose, cry aloud and spare not! Our fellow citizens need only to forewarned to be forearmed. The good sense of the American people will spit upon that organization, that slides, and hisses, and coils itself in the grass, waiting for an unguarded moment to strike its open, manly foe as it walks the earth, its brow erect towards the pure heavens, and its eye directed and seeking guidance above.

COLLIS.

From the Crimean Correspondence of the London Times.

THE WAYS OF A BOMBSHELL.—A column of white smoke rushing up into the air expands into concentric rings—then follows the heavy dull report, like the beat of some giant drum, and then comes the shrill scream of the shell as it describes its fatal curve, and descends with prodigious velocity, increasing rapidly every instant, till it explodes with the peculiar noise of "a blast," just as it reaches the ground. At least it ought to do so—but to-day I watched the shells, one after another, and only two out of three burst properly, though the range and flight was beautifully accurate. The Russian fusees are bad, but their artillerymen are not to be excelled when their practice is undisturbed. It was interesting—just as the man in Lucretius liked to see the rage when he was not on board ship—to look at the shell dropping, and to see our active little allies scampering away to their cover, and adjusting themselves to the closest possible connection with mother earth, till the hurling masses had gone by them.

Any man with moderate confidence and experience may despise round shot at long ranges, if he only sees the guns from which they come discharged. Well, we won't say despise exactly, but at all events "evade." But a shell is a diabolical invention, which no one can regard as it approaches without a certain degree of misgiving that a triangular piece of jagged iron may be whizzed through his internal economy at the shortest possible notice afterward. If it is sent from a gun it fizzes and roars through the air, and sends its fragments before it, the cone of dispersion, which is the neat phrase used by the learned militant to imply the direction of the bits of shell (or its contents, when it is filled with bullets, ect.,) being in the direction the shell has taken from the gun, and the fragments being propelled with a portion of the velocity of the shell at the moment of explosion. If it be discharged from a mortar it whistles gently and delicately, giving a squeak and a roar now and then as it rises to its greatest elevation, and then rushing downward with a shriller whistle, toward the point its fragments are projected all around radially, and are propelled merely by the force of the bursting charge.

A man behind a bomb, or at the side of it, is just as likely to be hit as a man before it when it bursts in that way; whereas the pieces from a shell from a gun in nearly every instance fly forward, so that a person behind it or outside the limits of the cone of dispersion, is safe. Unless the shell or bomb bursts in front of a body of men in the air a very considerable degree of safety may be attained by the men throwing themselves flat on the ground, inasmuch as the pieces of a shell which bursts on the earth fly upward from the point where they encounter the *maximum* of resistance. Of course, if a bomb burst over a man on the ground, or if a shell explodes in the air in front of a man, there is no great safety gained by his throwing himself down beyond the consequent reduction of the amount of vertical exposure. This little digression is all *apropos* of the conduct of our Allies which I have just mentioned and is made in order to explain the *rationale* of their proceedings.

It is rather an unpleasant reflection whenever one is discussing the range of a missile, and is perhaps exclaiming, "There's a splendid shot," that it may have carried misery and sorrow into some happy household. The smoke clears away—the men get up—they gather round one that moves not, or who is racked with mortal agony—they bear him away—a mere black speck—and a few shovelsful of mud mark for a little time the resting-place of the poor soldier, whose wife, or mother, or children, or sisters are left destitute of all solace save memory and the sympathy of their country. One such little speck I watched to-day, and saw quietly deposited on the ground inside a trench. Who will let the inmates of that desolate cottage in Picardy, or Gascony, or Anjou know of their bereavement! However, there goes another shell, and it does nothing but knock up a cloud of snow and dust.

"ON DIT.—That although the anti-Americans make many base charges against the American party, yet they are guilty of the very charges they so industriously circulate. Read the official procedings of the late Clinton Convention, at which all the delegates were forced to subscribe to a solemn declaration before they were permitted to take their seats.

FARTHER.—It is a noticeable fact that the published proceedings contain no account of the discussions which arose upon the organization of the Convention and upon the resolutions when they were reported."

The above is from a recent number of the Raleigh Star, and shows conclusively the Know-Nothing character of that paper, if it does not indicate something even worse. If the Star had known anything about the Clinton Convention, it could not have published this article without the suggestion of a palpable and known falsehood. If it knew nothing about it, is equally culpable for inventing charges. The declaration was plain, voluntary, unanimously carried on motion, and unhesitatingly signed by every delegate. We were one of the Secretaries, and mainly drew up the official proceedings, and *know* that there was no discussion upon the organization, nor upon the resolutions when reported, save in the nature of a subsequent personal explanation by Mr. McEachin, which did not form part of the official proceedings.

No material motion of any kind involving any discussion was omitted in the official report, and we will stake our reputation upon the fairness and accuracy of that report, as will also Mr. Yates, the other Secretary, and we have no hesitation in saying that we will be borne out by the members of the Convention. Our twinkling cotemporary ought to know what it talks about before it charges either falsehood or suppression of facts upon the officers of an open Convention, held in the face of day, without any chances for concealment, and no desire for secrecy. We want to make no false representations to the world—to publish no false reports, or *make false charges*, nor will we permit these charges upon ourselves to pass unnoticed, without branding them as they deserve.

Wil. Journal.

CULTURE OF WATERMELONS.—A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, who dates at Warrenton, Va., gives the following directions for raising watermelons:

It may be interesting to some of the numerous readers of the *Sun* to know how this delicious fruit may be raised in soils which are not peculiarly adapted to their growth. Prepare the ground well by having it thoroughly ploughed and harrowed; lay off the hills ten feet apart; for each hill dig a hole twelve inches in diameter and at least eighteen or twenty-four inches in depth; fill this hole with manure within an inch of the top—hog-pen manure is best, cobs and all—gently packing it down with the foot; cover the manure with woods earth, or any other kind which will not bake, to the depth of an inch—the baking of the earth around the root acts as a ligature, cutting off the circulation, and thereby killing the vine or materially impeding its growth; this should be sedulously avoided; plant your seeds between the twentieth of April and first of May, nearly or quite in contact with the manure, which will force the vine in its infant state out of the reach of its enemy, the bug; never raise the hill above the level of the neighboring ground; regulate the ground around the hill so that the water may run to the vine, and not from it, as is often the case when a large mound is raised for the hill; leave two vines in a hill; keep them clear of bugs and other insects by visiting your patch every morning before sunrise and killing them; keep down the weeds and grass; water your vines regularly during a drought, and the reward of your labor and pains will be an abundance of fine melons, in any location and season.—Experience has proved the above to be true, and I heartily recommend it to all who may feel interested in the growing of water-melons.

WAIT TILL YOU'RE ASKED.—The young ladies of the Illinois Institute at Wheaton, Du Page country, recently passed the following resolution unanimously:

"*Resolved*, That we, young ladies of the Illinois Institute, pledge ourselves not to keep company with or join in the sacred bonds of matrimony with any young gentleman who is not in favor of the Maine liquor law, or some other prohibitory law."

The New York Commercial, commenting on the above, says:

"It has generally been the custom for ladies to '*wait till they're asked*," especially young ladies still at school."

[From the Boston Transcript, May 14]

OIL FROM WATER.

In certain parts of the western States there is found floating on the surface of the small streams an oily substance of the consistency and color of thin molasses, and possessing a strong bituminous odor. It sometimes exudes from the earth in what are called "tar springs," and running into the neighboring brooks, flows into the larger streams and rivers. For years this article has supplied the means of light to the settlers in the neighborhood, who have been accustomed to saturate a blanket by laying it upon the surface of one of these streams, and then collecting the floating oil. And it has frequently come to pass that individuals of moderate capacity, of whom it has been disparagingly remarked that they would "never set the river on fire," have falsified the assertion by actually igniting a portion of the running stream.

The substance which is thus floating about waiting to be burned, is, "petroleum," or, as it is usually called, "rock oil," a product of vegetable decomposition found in various parts of the world, but especially in the coal districts of the United States. In the northwestern part of Pennsylvania it may be gathered in large quantities, and of a quality which bids fair to render it an important article of domestic consumption. A company of gentlemen have purchased a tract of land in Venango county, Pa., with the view of bringing the oil into use, and have submitted specimens to Professor Benjamin Silliman, Jr., of New Haven, for chemical examination as to the value of the article for illuminating and lubricating purposes.

The result of Professor Silliman's investigations, which have been carried on during the past winter, is highly favorable to the success of the enterprise. By means of distillation he obtained from the crude material, as taken from the surface of the water, about 90 per cent. of the whole product in a series of oils having valuable properties, though not all equally fitted for illumination and lubrication. By the original distillation, about 50 per cent. of the raw material is obtained in the form of a thin, light-colored oil, of a faint bituminous order, and a density of 750. Its value as an illuminator was tested, with the following results:

1. The oil is burned to the best advantage in the common camphene lamp, with a glass cone to direct the current of air, as with an unprotected wick it smokes badly.

2. When burned for twelve hours the uniformity of the light was greater than that of camphene, and neither the wicks nor the tubes were crusted. The light was pure and white, without odor.

3. Tested by a photometer, or apparatus for the measurement of light, the rock oil proved, in a rigid comparison with other illuminating agents, superior to them all in the intensity of light and economy of consumption. The article which most nearly approached it was camphene, which, with more than double the consumption of fluid, produced a degree of light but about one-fifth greater.

As a lubricator, the rock oil is pronounced by Professor Silliman to possess the advantage of remaining fluid at a temperature of 15 degrees below zero, of being entirely free from any corrosive quality, and of not becoming gummy, acid or rancid by exposure to the air.

There are other properties of this singular substance which will add to its importance as a natural produce of the soil. Professor Silliman is now engaged in a series of interesting experiments upon its value as a material for producing gas, and upon the product of the last distillation as a substance which, in the form of paraffine, resembles spermaceti, and from which excellent candles may be made.

It is expected that the arrangements for distilling the rock oil will be completed by next fall, and the article sold at a moderate price. With sperm oil at two dollars and a half a gallon, candles at a proportionate price, and the explosive burning fluids only to be used at the risk of one's life, a new illuminator, which shall combine the advantages of cheapness, safety and brilliancy of light, cannot fail to come into extensive use. The tract of land—about one hundred acres—now owned by the company, will yield an average supply of about five hundred gallons per day; but arrangements will probably be made for increasing the supply by more extended operations.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—This body convened, as our readers are aware, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., on which day the Rev. Mr. Huske of Fayetteville, delivered the Convention Sermon, which is universally commended as a fine specimen of pulpit oratory.

The business of the Convention was dispatched with a method, regularity and promptness, which would reflect credit on any deliberative assembly, whether politicial or ecclesiastical, in the land. Every thing was done quietly, carefully, and in such a manner as to ensure justice in the premises, and to protect and promote the various interests of the Diocease. We think that the facility, and dispatch with which the business was conducted, may be justly ascribed to the thorough acquaintance with the affairs of the Church in North Carolina, possessed by the Secretary of the Convention, Mr. Winslow, who has ably and faithfully discharged the duties of that office for the last thirty years.

Whenever debate arose, the discussion was confined to the subject before the Convention, and was conducted in an excellent spirit, and with a decorum worthy of imitation. Of this character was a very interesting discussion which sprang up on Saturday morning, and occupied a large portion of the Session in the forenoon of that day, on the location of the Episcopal Residence. A previous Convention had passed a resolution authorizing the raising, by subscription or donation, of a fund to the amount of $10,000, for the purpose of erecting a House for the Bishop in or near the City of Raleigh. Only $2,300 of the $10,000 had been secured for the Raleigh locality. In this state of things, Wilmington proposed to this Convention to erect an Episcopal Residence at a cost of $10,000, to be located in that City, with the sole condition that in case it should ever cease to be used as such, it should revert to the Church or Churches in Wilmington. It was on a proposition to rescind the resolution, providing for the erection of the building at Raleigh, with a view to the adoption of the Wilmington proposition, that the debate alluded to occurred. After considerable discussion, the Convention refused to rescind, and the resolution in favor of Raleigh remains in full force. It is thought however that the people of Wilmington will renew their proposition to Bishop Atkinson, personally, who is understood to prefer a location in that place, and thus attain the accomplishment of their wishes.

On Saturday evening the Bishop preached one of his powerful and impressive sermons to a densely crowded congregation. On Sunday morning, an ordination sermon was delivered, on occasion of conferring priestly orders on the Rev. Mr. Beckwith, by the Rev. Mr. Forbes, whose charge was one of the most solemn and impressive that we ever listened to. On Sunday afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Aristides Smith, brother of our own beloved Rector, preached an eloquent sermon to a large and attentive congregation. On Sunday night, the Missionary sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Olmstead, and a collection for the Missionary purposes of the Diocese was afterwards taken up. On Monday morning at six o'clock, the Convention met for the transaction of unfinished business, which being completed, the Convention adjourned, *sine die*, to meet in Washington in May next. It was throughout an agreeable and pleasant Convention, and, we doubt not, will have a lasting impression for good upon the people of Warrenton and the surrounding country.

Warrenton News.

We are indebted to the Hokeville Express for the following extra showing the state of the Books:

On Wednesday, the 9th inst., the day of closing the Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, the Commissioners at Lincolnton reported the following amounts:

Lincolnton	$136,800
Shelby	63,000
Rutherfordton	45,000
Hopewell, Mecklenburg Co.	22,000
Beal's Old Field	6,000
Total	270,000

Gaston county has subscribed $80,000, on conditions, and can, therefore, not be counted. It will be seen that the charter is not yet secured. The Commissioners accordingly gave notice that the Books would continue open.

Before the close of the day, the amount in Lincolnton was $140,000.

Wil. Herald.

THE PRICE OF BREADSTUFFS.—In view of the present high price of flour, we reproduce from the files of the *American* some interesting tables, prepared at a considerable labor, giving a comparative view of the price of flour in this city for the first three months in each year from 1796 to 1855. It possesses peculiar interest at the present moment showing, as it does, the great and rapid fluctuations of the market, and stating the fact that at periods when labor did not obtain more than one half the price it now commands, flour has sold at much higher prices. In 1796, for instance, it sold as high as fifteen dollars per barrel, and at $14 25 in 1817, two years after the war:—

PRICES OF FLOUR FOR THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1796 to 1855, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*
1796	$12 00	$12 50	$15 00
1797	10 00	10 00	10 00
1798	8 50	8 50	8 50
1799	9 50	9 50	9 50
1800	11 50	11 25	11 50
1801	11 50	11 25	11 50
1802	7 00	7 00	7 00
1803	6 50	6 50	6 50
1804	7 50	7 50	7 00
1805	11 00	11 25	13 00
1806	7 50	7 50	7 00
1807	7 50	7 50	7 50
1808 (embargo)	6 00	5 75	5 50
1809 do	5 50	7 00	7 00
1810 (in July and Aug. this year $11 & $12)	7 75	8 00	8 25
1811	11 00	10 50	10 50
1812 (war)	10 50	10 12	9 75
1813 do	11 00	10 00	9 50
1814 do	9 25	8 25	8 00
1815 do	8 00	8 00	7 75
1816	9 00	9 00	8 00
1817	13 50	13 75	14 25
1818	10 00	10 75	10 50
1819	9 00	8 75	8 25
1820	6 00	5 50	5 00
1821	4 00	4 00	3 75
1822	5 25	6 25	6 25
1823	7 00	6 75	7 00
1824	6 00	6 00	6 12
1825	4 87	5 12	5 12
1826	4 75	4 62	4 50
1827	5 75	6 00	4 75
1828	5 00	4 87	5 75
1829	8 50	8 25	8 00
1830	4 62	4 50	4 50
1831	6 12	6 25	7 00
1832	5 50	5 50	5 50
1833	5 75	5 50	5 50
1834	5 25	5 00	5 87
1835	4 87	5 00	5 00
1836	6 50	6 62	6 75
1837	11 00	11 00	10 75
1838	8 75	8 00	8 00
1839	8 00	8 25	7 50
1840	5 37	5 50	4 87
1841	4 50	4 50	4 25
1842	5 87	5 56	5 25
1843	3 47	3 68	3 75
1844	4 25	4 50	4 62
1845	4 00	4 25	4 25
1846	5 25	4 87	4 68
1847	4 75	5 87	6 12
1848	6 00	5 50	5 94
1849	5 60	4 87	4 81
1850	4 75	4 75	4 62
1851	4 56	4 50	4 37
1852	4 00	4 18	4 12
1853	5 25	5 25	5 00
1854	9 25	8 75	7 50
1855	8 75	8 50	9 00

There has been an advance during the past month of $1 50 per barrel; sales having been made on Saturday at $10 50 per barrel.

We have chosen the first three months of the year, January, February and March, for the foregoing statement, for the reason that flour has generally reached its highest point during those months. In 1847, the Irish famine year, during the month of June, flour advanced to $10; although sales were made in November at $6 12½, from which time it commenced to advance.

The following table will show the prices of flour that prevailed in New York during 1846–7, from which it will be seen that $9 12½ was the highest point it attained:—

August	1846	$4 00	March,	1847	$7 12
Sept.	"	$5 00	April,	1847	7 12
October	"	5 94	May,	"	9 25
Nov.	"	5 37	June,	"	7 25
Dec.	"	5 62	July,	"	5 50
Jan.	1847	6 50	August,	"	5 62
Feb.	"	7 06			

During the Irish famine years of 1846-7, the price of flour in the Baltimore market reached for a few days in the month of June, as high as $10 per bbl., having advanced from $8 75, and fallen again to the latter figures within a week. The higest price that the standard qualities of wheat brought in the market during this peiod was $2 12½, though a parcel fit for family flour sold as high on the 15th of June as $2 21, which is the highest figure it has reached since 1837.—*Balt. Amer.*

KNOW NOTHING TRIUMPHS.—In addition to having stocked the next Senate and House of Rerpresentative, with a cohort of the vilest Abolitionists, the following are some additional Know Nothing victories:

In Abington, they grossly insulted Hon. H. A. Wise.

In Lynchburg, they grossly insulted Shelton F. Leake.

In New York they paid princely funeral honors, to a butcher, bully and prize fighter.

In Massachusetts, they have elected a band of infidels and abolitionists to the Legislature.

They have declared war upon thirteen soverign States because of their institutions.

Turned J. R. Chandler out of Congress because of his religious opinions.

Defeated Shields because he was born in a foreign land; and Jones and Dodge because they maintained the rights of the South, and defended the Constitution.

Elected the notorious Wilson to fill the seat once occupied by Daniel Webster.

Outraged individual rights and spilt human blood in the election in Cincinatti.

Authorized the infidels and blackguards of Massachusetts to violate the rules of decency and shock female sensibility, by ruffianly obtruding upon woman's privacy.

The formal trial and voting out of his place of Judge Loring, of Massachusetts, for daring to vindicate the Constitution of the United States in a judicial decision.

The removal of female school teachers on account of their religion.

The proposed exclusion by statute, in the Legislature of Massachusetts, of all persons of the Catholic persuasion from holding office.

The prostitution of the pulpit to inflammatory political harangues, as in the case of the demagogue priests, who imitated Mark Anthony in his Sunday's sermon over the dead body of Poole the pugilist.

A riot in Chelsea, in which a Popish church was badly mutilated.

A Roman Catholic church blown up at Alton, and nothing left standing but portions of the walls.

A church gallantly mobbed and ransacked, and torn to pieces in Manchester, N. H., in honor of the birth-day of freedom.

A Catholic church burned it Bath, Maine, by Mr. Flournoy's brave compatriots.

Another riot between the Americans and foreigners, Newark, N. J., in which one man was killed, and the Popish church gloriously torn to pieces.

Street fights and mob encounters, week after week, in the streets of New York and Brooklyn, last summer, under the preachings of the Angel Gabriel.

Such are their heroic deeds, not to mention such trifles as the outrage on poor Baptist at Ellsworth, and the like deeds, which challenge the admiration and applause of a Christian world.

"*Americans must rule America.*"—The Chicago Times, in alluding to practical disregard by the know nothing party of the above extraordinary motto, as evinced by the fact that they nominated a "Hindoo" for governor of New York last fall, and an Irishman for the office of mayor of Cincinnati, and elected an Englishman mayor of St. Louis, gives another instance of the kind in Chicago. It says:

"The same party in this city raised the bugbear of fact that a few of the police were foreigners, and yet they have appointed an Englishman captain of police."

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

[Public 36.]

AN ACT making Appropriations for improving certain Military Roads in the Territory of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and they are hereby, appropriated, for improving certain military roads in the Territory of Minnesota, to wit:—

For cuttiug out the timber on the territorial road from the Falls of St. Anthony to Fort Ridgely, five thousand dollars.

For cutting out the timber on the road from Fort Ripley, via Crow Wing River, to the point where said road intersects the main road leading to the Red River of the north, ten thousands dollars.

The aforesaid sums to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Approved, February 17, 1855.

[Public, 37.]

AN ACT to provide for the Accommodation of the Courts of the United States for the District of Maryland, and for a Post-Office at the Baltimore City, Maryland.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Unieed States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to procure, or cause to be procured, a suitable site or sites for a building or buildings for a court-house and post-office in the city of Baltimore; and that he prepar and submit to Congress, at as early a day as practicable, plans and estimates for the construction of a building or buildings on such site or sites, together with the estimates for fitting up or furnishing the same purposes indicated. And if a building or buildings, should be on such site or sites which can be remodelled or changed so as to answer the purposes indicated in the title of this bill, he shall submit to Congress plans and estimates for such alterations; and also estimates for fitting up or furnishing such building or buildings: *Provided*, That any contract or contracts he may make for any such site or sites shall be conditional and made subject to the approval of Congress.

Approved, February 17, 1855.

[Public 38.]

AN ACT authorizing the Construction of a Line of Telegraph from the Mississippi or Missouri Rivers to the Pacific Ocean.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Hiram O. Alden and James Eddy, their associates and assigns, are hereby authorized and empowered to construct, at their own expense, a line of telegraph, from such point on the Mississippi or Missouri River as they made hereafter select, through the public lands belonging to the United States, over which lands the right of way two hundred feet in width, for that purpose, is hereby granted, to San Francisco, in California, in as direct a line as practicable.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all voluntary or intentional injuries to said line of telegraph, or to any property thereto belonging, within the territories of the United States, shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be wilful and malicious trespasses, and shall be punished as such; and all laws of the United States now in force in any territory thereof, or which may hereafter be enacted for the better security and protection of properity, applicable to such offenses, shall be, and they are hereby, extended, for the protection of said line of telegraph, into and over all the territory belonging to

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

MR. BRANCH ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.

We are gratified to state that Mr. Branch has accepted the nomination for Congress in this District. Though much against his personal convenience and interests to accept, we felt confident from the first that he would make this or indeed almost any sacrifice for the good of the Democratic party.

We have a candidate who will thoroughly unite the party in all portions of the District, and who will be able not only to sustain himself in discussion before the people, but to take a high stand in the House of Representatives. Mr. Branch is distinguished for his excellent common sense, for accurate business habits, and for energy of character. As a public man he is well informed, and has had considerable experience. No man has more devoted friends, and no one more deserves to have them. Frank, straightforward, and governed by a high sense of integrity both as a gentleman and a politician, he cannot fail, wherever he may go in the District, to attract to himself the respect and the confidence of the people generally.

We learn that Mr. Branch expects to address the people at Warrenton to-day, Wednesday; and we are authorized to state that he will make his appointments soon, and address the people of every County in the District between this and the day of election. It was not in his power to be present at Johnston or Orange the present week, owing to the fact that he had yesterday to meet the Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad in this City, with the view of resigning his place as President of the Road.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Council of State met in the Executive office, in this City, on Friday last, present, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, of Warren, President; Dr. Samuel L. Love, of Haywood; Ben. Trollinger, Esq. of Alamance; and O. R. Kenan, Esq., of Duplin.

We learn that Joseph B. Batchelor, Esq. of Warren, was nominated to the Council by Gov. Bragg as a fit person to fill the office of Attorney General, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Ransom; and that he was unanimously confirmed. The appointment is considered an excellent one.

We are informed that Mr. Batchelor, though comparatively a young man, is regarded as a sound and well read lawyer. He graduated at our University in 1845 with distinction, speaking the valedictory oration. He has had considerable experience as a prosecuting officer in the County of Halifax, and afterwards in the County of Warren. His habits of application and his devotion to his profession are such as to ensure his success; and we do not doubt that he will acquit himself well in his new position.

The following gentlemen were appointed Directors on behalf of the State in the North Carolina Railroad Company:

John I. Shaver, of Rowan County.
Robert P. Dick, of Guilford.
Samuel Hargrave, of Davidson.
Paul C. Cameron, of Orange.
Phil. B. Hawkins, of Franklin.
William T. Dortch, of Wayne.
John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover.
Giles Mebane, of Alamance.

We learn that Mr. Fisher, of the old Board of Directors, declined further service; and that Messrs. Stevenson, Strange, Berry, and Rand, of the old Board, did not own five shares of stock as required by act of the last session.

Mr. Shepard assumed, in his speech here on Monday week last, *for argument's sake only*—for he did not admit the fact—that Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts is an abolitionist, and that he was elected to the Senate by the Know Nothings. He said he would show, on this assumption, that the Know Nothings had done right!—and how did he show it? Why, he said it was impossible to find a sound man in Massachusetts—none but an abolitionist could be elected any way; and it was better to have a Know Nothing abolitionist—one opposed to the Catholics and foreigners, than to have one who favored them. No man in Massachusetts who is true to the Constitution and the Union!—*all* abolitionists? Why, where is Judge Loring, Mr. Everett, Mr. Hallett, Mr. Choate, and Col. Greene? *They* are Massachusetts men, and to be trusted, but they are opposed to the Know Nothings—that is the secret of their exclusion from public life, and the consequent promotion of such men as Wilson.

The absurdity of such a position as that taken in this matter by Mr. Shepard, needs only to be referred to to be seen by all.

Mr. Shepard, be it remembered, did not denounce Senator Wilson—he was silent in relation to the ultra abolition course of his brother Know Nothings of Massachusetts! If he cannot commend these traitors, he does not, it seems, consider it politic to condemn them. We had rather have less so-called "Americanism" and more of the true North-Carolina, Southern feeling.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We learn that at the meeting of the Directors of this Road, held here yesterday, L. O'B. Branch, Esq., resigned the office of President, which he has held for some time, and the duties of which he has discharged with such marked ability and fidelity. We hear general regret expressed at having to part with so faithful and valuable an officer.

The Directory of the Road is now as follows: On the part of the Stockholders, Messrs. G. W. Mordedecai, W. J. Hawkins, and Thomas Miller; on the part of the State, Messrs. G. H. Wilder, E. A. Crudup, and John G. King. A President of the Road was to have been elected yesterday, and the vacancy in the Directorship on the part of the Stockholders filled. We go to press before the result is known.

☞ By recent intelligence from New Mexico, we learn that Major S. B. Dusenbury died at Santa Fe on the 1st of April. Maj. D. was a native of North Carolina, and entered the service in 1820. He was author of a work on Engineering and Gunnery, and superintended for several years the U. S. Arsenal in Fayetteville. He was attached in 1847 to the Quarter Master's Department. He was greatly respected as a soldier and a scholar.

Col. Braxton Bragg.—We learn, from the Washington Union, that brevet Lieut. Colonel Braxton Bragg, of the third artillery, has declined the majority in the new cavalry regiment tendered to him by the Secretary of War.

☞ R. H. Whitaker, Editor of the Metropolitan, in this City, offers his printing office for sale.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Glorious result in the "Old Dominion"—Virginia vindicates her own great name, and saves the Union!

The great battle for the rights of the people against the conspiracy of the dark-lanterns, and for the rights of the States and the perpetuation of the Union according to the Constitution, has been fought in Virginia, and won by the Democratic party. Mr. Wise, says the Enquifer of Saturday last, is elected Governor "by an unprecedented majority"—all the Democratic candidates for Congress are elected, and the Legislature is Democratic by a large majority. This is one of the most signal and important political victories ever achieved in this country; signal, because the contest was prolonged and bitter, and the Know Nothings brought every thing in the way of emissaries, money, and falsehoods to their aid; important, because it crushes the midnight conspiracy in the open day, by the *viva voce*, on the soil of the leading Southern State, always true as now to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson; and sends "Sam" howling under the lash of high-hearted Southern men, back to his native den of abolitionism, alien-law ism, and all other pestilent isms combined. Well may the Democracy of that noble old State exult over this result. "They have fought the good fight, they have kept the faith"—henceforth Virginia will be known as the ship whose flag *never* pales nor goes down—as the mighty breakwater between her Southern sisters and the flood of pernicious doctrines now sweeping the Northern and Eastern portions of the Confederacy.

The effect of this election must be to disband and destroy, to a large extent, and that at an early day, the Know Nothing organization in the Southern States. It was looked to here, we know, with a far deeper interest than that which attaches itself to State elections generally. It was regarded, even by the Know Nothings, *as a test election*—as a contest which would decide the fate of the Order in North-Carolina. But what must be the effect in the States of the North? Will it not utterly sectionalize or abolitionize the order? The Philadelphia Know Nothing National Council is near at hand—it will assemble on the 5th of June; and then we shall know which is the stronger party, *the minority of a minority*—the South—or the majority which will be present from the abolition States. The leaders of the Order have lost Virginia, it will be argued, though they appeared to be favorable to the rights of the slaveholding States; and will it not be insisted by the majority in the Philadelphia Council, that the only hope of carrying the North is by taking openly strong ground against the fugitive-slave law and the Nebraska act? We shall see.

We shall keep our paper open to the latest moment, in order to give the final result in Virginia.

Latest from Virginia.

The Enquirer of Monday gives a table of 100 Counties out of the 144 in the State, heard from. Leaving out reported majorities for Mr. Wise in Kanawha and Tazewell, his majority in the 100 Counties is 7,163. The Enquirer says:

"The remaining counties usually give a large Democratic majority—they include the strong Democratic counties of Lee, Scott, Carroll, Grayson, Barbour, Wetzel, Lewis, &c. The vote in the counties, to be heard from, will swell Mr. Wise's majority to at least 10,000.

For Congress, there is no doubt as to the result in a single District, save that of Mr. Lewis, from which we have a few reported returns. All the other members of Congress are doubtless re-elected.

For the Legislature, we have already gained 3 and lost 2 Senators, and gained 13 and lost 11 members of the House of Delegates—thus retaining the future large Democratic ascendancy in the Legislature.

It will thus be seen that "SAM" is "*no where*" in Virginia, and that the blessed old commonwealth is *Democratic throughout*. Patriots in all portions of the country are rejoicing over the result in Virginia. It is indeed a magnificent and glorious triumph over the worst party that ever dared to taint the soil of Virginia."

☞ On the evening of the 27th, Mr. Wise, who has been for a few days past in Washington City, was waited upon by a large crowd of his friends at Brown's Hotel, and congratulated upon the glorious result in Virginia. He attempted to speak, but was interrupted by hoots, hisses and yells from the Know Nothings who were present. Much confusion prevailed, Mr. Wise, as he could be heard above the din, speaking of the triumph that had been won in Virginia, and then of the character of those before him engaged in making the disturbance. It was most disgraceful to the K. N's of Washington City.

LIGHT WANTED.

Who were the delegates that nominated Messrs. Shepard, Reid, Paine, Reade, and Carmichael for Congress? Who appointed these delegates? Were they not appointed *in rooms with closed doors, at night*, and by men who are sworn to proscribe and persecute, and to *keep secret* their proceedings?

It is stated that a majority of the delegates in the Louisburg Council were "formerly" Democrats. We deny it. Let us have the proof—*the people want light!*

There can be no security for public liberty under a system which operates *in the night*, and by which men are selected to control our property and our lives. If the principles and objects of this order be good, why discuss them with closed doors? If the light be pure and genial, why hide it under a bushel?

We repeat, *the people want light!*

L. O'B. Branch, Esq.—The Washington Union refers in the following highly complimentary terms to the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District:

"The democratic convention which assembled at Franklinton, North Carolina, on the 18th inst., to nominate a candidate for Congress from that district, nominated Mr. L. O'B. Branch, of Wake county. Mr. Branch is a nephew of ex-Governor Branch, of North Carolina, and is no less distinguished for talent of the highest order than for his consistency, devotion, and efficiency as a member of the democratic party. Instead of seeking a nomination for Congress, the nomination has been pressed upon him with the view of harmonizing conflicting interests and personal preferences, which object, we are confidently assured, will be triumphantly attained."

☞ A friend writing from Bertie says:

"The great humburg, K. Nothingism, will not effect any thing in Bertie. They are withdrawing (the Democratic portion of them,) as fast as they joined, if not faster. By the day of election I think they will not number over two or three in this neighborhood."

We learn that S. N. Stowe Esq., of Gaston county, was nominated for Congress by the Know-Nothing Convention held at Charlotte last week. Whether he has accepted we are not informed. *Lincoln Ex.*

We do not believe Mr. Stowe will accept.

WHERE IS WHEELING?

This is the great question of the day. China has been explored, the interior of Africa penetrated, and we even have a foothold on the shores of Japan; but still the question arises, Where is Wheeling? That mysterious "Sam" seems to have a telegraphic line between Wheeling and Raleigh; but like his principles and acts he shrouds the locality in mystery. He announced here about 11 o'clock last Thursday, by telegraph, that Wheeling had already given Flournoy 1200 majority; and the news went wheeling through the City, carrying dismay and consternation to every Wise man—that believed it; and that number may be expressed by the following Arabic character, 0. The K. N's greeted each other as they met, and asked, "have you heard from Wheeling?" They chuckled, fidgeted, and could scarcely contain themselves. It is even said that they pinched one another to prevent the serious consequences of an excess of happiness. Bunker Hill, Eutaw, Yorktown, Lundy's Lane, Palo Alto, Cherubusco and Buena Vista were all forgotten, and *Wheeling* was the cry. The war in Europe was comparatively a small circumstance. "Sam" had taken Wheeling by storm, therefore "Sam" was mightier than the allies, for they had not taken Sebastopol.

In vain we enquired, "Where is Wheeling?" One told us it was in Ohio, another said Pennsylvania, a third Massachusetts, and a fourth Kamschatka. We thought the mystery would soon be cleared up—that there would be other dispatches from Wheeling, or that the newspapers would tell us something about it; but we have heard no further news from Wheeling; and the question, Where is Wheeling? is likely to become as mysterious and perplexing as that of, Who struck Billy Patterson? We ask for information—we long to know—where is Wheeling? We appeal to the Star, the Register and the Post; and if they are not *sworn* to keep it secret, we beg them to dispel the mystery, to allay the excitement, now arrived at a fearful pitch, and answer candidly the all absorbing question, Where is Wheeling? Shall only echo answer, Where?

If our present enquiry fails we shall appeal to Massachusetts. We will tell that old puritan commonwealth that there is reason to expect a Roman Catholic convent is located at Wheeling. Then we shall see General Hiss and his valiant smelling committee snuffing the breeze with dilated nostrils and scenting papacy from afar, and Wheeling will be found. We will add to that committee the Editors of the Star and the Register, and the Junior of the Post, keen nosed sons of "Sam," and the locality of Wheeling will not long remain unknown. They will not be diverted from their purpose by the allurements of any Mrs. Patterson, nor will they turn away to investigate any side issue in regard to her uncle Billy. Now will you answer our question—we ask it for the last time—*Where is Wheeling?*

TENNESSEE WAITING TO BE "THRILLED."

Mr. Rayner and Mr. Miller, having met with such signal success in carrying Virginia for Mr. Flournoy, feel better, of course; and their enthusiastic friends—including the Editor of the Penny Post, of Richmond, who watched Mr. Rayner with so much interest while he was "treading the wine press of" Samuel's "wrath," and the Editor of the Beacon, Norfolk, who was so kind as to commit to paper a sketch of Mr. Miller's laudation of "Sam," together with Moses and Washington and other historical characters—are looking forward to new fields on which these distinguished and most unselfish tribunes of the people are to win fresh laurels and any number of votes for the cause of—"Sam"!! (Did you ever "*know*" the like?) Tennessee stretches out her arms, and calls for orators. The people of that worthy corn-growing State are waiting to be "thrilled," and our Know Nothing champions—Rayner and Miller—are the men to do it. They are to vote for Governor and other officers on the first Thursday in August; and as the Know Nothing cause has been established on so firm a basis in this State, by the recent elections in Virginia, we think these gentlemen can be spared to Tennessee during the entire campaign. Col. Gentry, who repudiates the old Henry Clay Whig party, and with Mr. Shepard pronounces it dead, will receive these gentlemen with open arms; and we are sure that, when Gov. Johnson shall have heard fully of their achievements in Virginia, he will not object. If they should go, Mr. Rayner will be expected to take along with him a copy of his speech in the Convention in this State in 1835, in favor of religious toleration, to show how much he has improved in this respect in the space of twenty years; and Mr. Miller will be expected to take along with him, with other interesting "historical" documents, a copy, duly printed at the Register office, of Mr. Shepard's "bill for the relief of the people,"—to show what sort of statesmanship we have over here in North-Carolina. Surely, Tennessee is in a good way. The day of her deliverance from Popish thraldom is near at hand; likewise, of course she regrets that Gen. Jackson permitted that "foreigner" Maj. Davezac to fight by his side and to receive a "baptism of fire and blood at the battle of New Orleans." Tennessee, it is apparent, will soon be a first-rate Protestant State. If Mr. Rayner and Mr. Miller should consent to go, they will have it so, and no mistake. In conclusion, allow us to ask what is to be thought of that man, Gov. Andrew Johnson, who has reminded Col. Gentry that the only *native American* religion is that of Jo Smith—Mormonism—and that if he, Col. Gentry, is true to his Know Nothing principles, he is bound to embrace it?

The Raleigh Register is very fond of *asking* questions, but seldom *answers* any. We will try it once more, however, by asking why it does not raise the name of Mr. Shepard? Does it give that gentleman a cordial and hearty support? or is it *forced* to pretend it is for him? We opine the "pressure of circumstances" is somewhat excruciating to the Register—or would be, if it had any conscience.

Lord Palmerston's Testimony.—It is reported that Lord Palmerston has strongly asserted it is not the intention of her Majesty's government to interfere in the least with the United States in the settlement of its affairs with Spain, and warmly commends the "judicious and forbearing policy that has thus far characterized the relations of the United States with Spain."

The King of Belgium is a Protestant, though his subjects are mostly Catholics. The King of Saxony is a Catholic, though the greater part of his subjects are Protestants. The King of Greece is a Catholic, though most of his subjects are of the Greek Church. Of the 15,500,000 European subjects of the Sultan of Surkey, 11,370,000 are of the Greek Church, and 260,000 are Catholic, while only 3,800,000 are Mohammedans.

Heavy Receipts of Produce.—During the 24 hours ending on the 18th instant there were received at New Orleans about 40,000 bags of corn, 18,000 bags oats, 2,000 bags bran, 10,000 barrels flour, and also large quantities of cotton, tobacco, pork, lard, and, in short, something of every description of western produce and manufactures.

EUROPE—INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

We make the following extracts from a letter from an esteemed friend dated Paris, France, May 3, 1855. The letter is from a gentleman of much intelligence, and whose opportunities for obtaining information are of the most favorable kind. His opinions of European affairs, thus formed, are entitled to much weight:

"You will remember that I was at first of the opinion that England and France were putting themselves in a dangerous position in going to war with Russia on account of Turkey. I never doubted Russia's great strength; and I foresaw that with climate, distance, and minute preparation all in her favor, she would be found a formidable foe. The war has now existed a year. The allies have been "sitting" before Sebastopol more than six months. England, by the incapacity of her officers, has lost an entire army, and stands before the world this day a power more of boast than strength, and only saved from overwhelming disgrace by the unyielding courage of the soldiers, ill provided and worse fed. France, too, has sustained immense loss. Reinforcements have been constantly poured in, but the relative strength has not been increased. One unsuccessful bombardment had already ceased, and on the 9th of April the allies opened a second time their fire from their whole line of five hundred pieces. This has lasted till the 28th; and a telegraphic despatch received here on the 29th, and published in the "Monetieur," announces that the second bombardment has been suspended. It is well known that all this firing has not even made a breach, while the Russians have been strengthening their fortifications; and I hazard nothing in saying that the City is now more defensible than on the 9th of April. The Emperor Napoleon, who had made up his mind to go to the Crimea, has abandoned it. What next is to be done is a matter of conjecture. The embarkment of this large army, with its immense stores, in the face of the enemy, superior in numbers and flushed with success, will be a costly and difficult operation; to stay in the Crimea will be to encounter the summer pestilence, aggravated by the noisome influences of the miasma from the unburied dead; to fight the Russians it will be necessary to storm entrenchments on which labor and skill have been lavished for half a year; to send more reinforcements will require time, means of transportation, and money; and the great levy from the masses which Russia made, and which has scarcely been noticed, will enable her to place there two men for every one the allies can possibly send against her. In the midst of this deplorable state of things, England appears to be on the eve of revolution—not a mere change, but a revolution which hatred of a class that has usurped the places of trust, of profit, and of honor, to the exclusion of those who would more meritoriously have filled them, and a determination at all hazards and all means to be rid of it, or reduce it to its proper sphere, will mark the conflict and animate those engaged it. A timely concession, properly made, may save England's aristocrisy from the scenes of '95 in France—a mistake may precipitate a state of things not to be described. The Democratic element in England is cool, determined, and marching by steady steps to its purpose. It already commands the ablest press of London. The "Times" has yielded to its force, and this weathercock marks truly the point of the wind. In an article I have just perused, it says—"the demand of the public for practical common sense talent and business capacity, is loud, positive, and imperative; and the government, to stand, must yield to this demand." * * *

You will remember I have several times assured you that Austria would not draw the sword against Russia. I think so still. There is no doubt that the Russian party is increasing in Germany; and well it may, for in the late conference Russia has agreed to open the Danube to free navigation, to place christians under a joint protectorate, and to open the Black sea to all nations—all of which are direct concessions to the interests of Austria and Germany. I felt sure there would be peace, for I did not think the allies would refuse terms so advantageous; and it may be that conference will be soon resumed, and peace made.

The cold weather continues, the season has been dry, and it is to be feared that a short crop may again withhold from the former the reward of his labor. At all events, let the farmers of the United States plant corn in abundance, and raise hogs. There is every prospect that Europe, for some time to come, will call largely upon the United States for supplies of food.

I am now established in a charming summer retreat, about one hour's ride from Paris. My residence commands the Seine for ten miles,—one of the most beautiful valleys of wheatfields, and clover, and meadow land, and gardens, and fruit orchards the eye can rest upon. On the opposite heights I have a view of St. Cloud, while the City of Paris is spread out as an engraving on the valley below—the tall towers of "Notre Dame" and the domes of the Pantheon and Invalides leaning against the sky."

There are said to be about five Know Nothings in Nashville, N. C., and they meet in a swamp between midnight and day. The prospect in that quarter, we learn, and also in Franklin, is represented to be so discouraging by one of "Sams'" votaries in this City, that a large platform is proposed to be erected at Cedar Rock, and Mr. Miller, Mr. Rayner and others are to be invited to go down, occupy it, and spare no efforts to rouse up the people and increase the ranks of the dark lanterns. The Macedonian cry is raised in their behalf, by one who has recently traversed that portion of the District—"come over and help us!"—a little more humbuggery, a still greater fear of the Pope and the foreigners, or we are lost!

"Sam" is entirely at home when boasting is to be done, but when time for voting arrives he is found lumbering and floundering in the rear. This has been the case, especially in Virginia. Where are those seventy-seven thousand men, whose noses had been counted, who were on the record, sworn to demolish Mr. Wise and the Democratic hosts? Satan was a liar and a braggart from the beginning. He presumed even to measure arms with the Almighty, and was

"Hurled headlong, flaming from the etherial sky,
With dreadful ruin and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition, there to dwell
In adamantine chains and penal fire."

Position of Mr. Toombs.—It is well understood that Mr. Toombs, like Mr. Stephens, is utterly opposed to the Know-Nothings; and we learn his views will soon be communicated to the public through the medium of the press. The flower of the old Whig party will agree with these distinguished party leaders in their opposition to secret political societies, and intolerant religious tests; and though we still believe that the great mass of the Whigs are connected with the Order, we have no doubt that the best men among them will be found fighting against it. In the next campaign, Know-Nothingism will be the prime issue before the people, and call them by what name you please, Know-Nothings and Anti-Know-Nothings will be the parties who fight the battles. *Georgia Telegraph.*

Glorification.—The Democracy celebrated their victory of Thursday by a torch-light procession.—Accompanied by a band of music, they paraded through the principal streets of the city, and were treated to enlivening and cheering addresses from our talented young delegate, Dr. Claiborne, Hon. R. K. Meade, Tim. Rives, Esq., of Prince George, and Mr. W. A. Jenkins, of Warren, N. C. The finest spirit prevailed, and although a few youthful K. N. is attempted to disturb the gentleman who addressed the Democrats, they were soon silenced. *Pet. Dem.*

A Big Lump.—We saw in the hands of Thomas A. Hendrix the other day, the largest lump of native gold which we have ever seen. It was picked up by a little boy, between the Boss and Emmons mines, in the lower edge of Davidson county, within some two miles of the Randolph line. The lump weighs 128 penny weights, being worth about one hundred and twenty dollars. The avoirdupois weight is something over six ounces. It is rough and jagged in appearance, and bears the apperance of abrasion by wagon wheels, (having been found in an old road.) Found in the midst of a rich mining district, this is an indication to stimulate enterprise and industry in seach of this most precious of the mentals. *Greens. Pat.*

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Halifax, May 24.—The steamer America has arrived, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, May 12.

The America will be due at Boston on Friday night, and her mails will doubtless reach New York on Saturday afternoon.

The week's news is very meagre. There has been no event of importance before Sebastopol. Affairs are much in the same position, although some trivial successes with the allies have been reported.

The tone of public sentiment appears to have resolved itself into the conviction that the war must be a protracted one, without the hope of assistance from Austria.

Several extensive failures at Liverpool were spoken of privately just prior to the departure of the America. No news had transpired.

The commercial news as regards cotton is highly important. Transactions continued extensive, the week's business being over 100,000 bales, of which a large portion was taken by speculators, at an advance of ⅛d.

Breadstuffs.—There is little or no change, except in corn, which is trifle higher.

Provisions are generally steady at former rates.

London money market easy. Consols closed at 88⅜.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Accounts from Vienna are indicative of Austria's friendly disposition towards Russia, and it is believed she will ultimately join her. The same is also said of Prussia.

It is announced in some quarters that England and France are about to tender Poland and Hungary their protection. This is certain if Austria and Prussia side with Russia.

Affairs in Asia were quiet, and without much interest.

Spain continues in a very unsettled condition. There have been further outbreaks and several arrests.

Nothing new in Sweden or Denmark.

The general intelligence indicates greater difficulty in Europe than, perhaps, ever known.

Napoleon, it is said, has determined to go to the Crimea as soon as practicable.

There is great excitement prevailing throughout England and France regarding the war. No hopes are now entertained of peace, and both governments have determined to prosecute the siege and the war with renewed energy. For this purpose it has been determined to raise an army of a half million men if necessary, and fight to the last.

Ru sian accounts from the Crimea are favorable to their cause. An immense number of troops, numbering over 200,000, are in and around Sebastopol, with constant recruits pouring in. The defences at Sebastopol are greatly increased in strength. There have been several sorties, in which a good many were killed on both sides, but no regular battle. The Russians are said to be in high spirits. Bombardment by the allies has almost entirely ceased. They are awaiting reinforcements and additional supplies of war munitions. A good deal of sickness prevails in the French and English camps, and many dying. All accounts are, upon the whole, unfavorable to the allies, and they have no hope of peace.

New Post Offices.—The following is a list of offices established in North Carolina since the 1st April, 1854:

Auman's Store, Onslow county.
Arcadia, Person county.
Black Rock, Brunswick county.
Balsom Mountain, Haywood county.
Buffalo, Moore county.
Curtis's Mills, Alamance county.
Chapel's Mills, Richmond county.
Clarksville, Davie county.
Chalmersville, Moore county.
Double Shoals, Cleveland county.
Dobbinsville, Cumberland county.
Eureka, Johnson county.
Flat Shoals, Surry county.
Fairport, Granville county.
Flint Hill, Forsyth county.
Floriesville, Robeson county.
Good Spring, Moore county.
Georgetown, Jackson county.
Holt's Mills, Alamance county.
Haw Branch, Onslow county.
Hogan's Creek, Rockingham county.
High Point, Guilford county.
Johnstown, Moore county.
Little Lick, Chatham county.
Long Island, Catawba county.
Locust Shade, Yadkin county.
Millbank, Granville county.
Mark's Creek, Richmond county.
Mountain Island, Gaston county.
Mountain Home, McDowell county.
Mayo, Rockingham county.
Oak Ridge, Guilford county.
Otter Creek, Rutherford county.
Oak Level, Yadkin county.
Peacock's Store Columbus county.
Pine Level, Johnson county.
Paint Gap, Yancey county.
Suck Creek, Rutherford county.
Skeeneh, Macon county.
Spring Hill Forge, Lincoln county.
Sladesville, Hyde county.
Straits, Carteret county.
Stony Creek, Caswell county.
Teachey's, Duplin county.
West Orange, Orange county.
Well Grove, Caswell county.
White Pine, Gaston county.
Watsonville, Alamance county.
Wrightsville, Franklin county.
Wilton, Granville county.

Randolph Macon College. The Tobacco plant of yesterday, says the annual Commencement exercises of this institution will take place on Wednesday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th of June. On the first day an address will be delivered before the two Literary Societies by M. W. Ransom, Esq., of Warrenton N. C., late Attorney General of that State. The address before the Society of Alumni will be delivered on the same day by Rev. Wm. H Christian, Professor in the Warrenton Female College. On the Sabbath preceding, Rev. Philmer W. Archer of the N. C. Conference, will deliver the annual sermon to the Graduating Class, in the College Chapel

On Thursday, the second day of Commencement the exercises will be more varied. The Graduates, ten in number, will each entertain the audience with an oration. After which the Baccalauriate address will be made and the degress conferred, we presume, by Dr. Wm. A. Smith, the President of the institution.

The National Typographical Union assembled at Memphis, Tenn., on the 5th inst. Only 14 delegates, from 10 different societies, were present. The following officers were chosen:—C. F. Town, of New York, president; C. F. Still, Boston, first vice president; A. Donnelly, Cincinnati, second vice president; H. H. Whitecomb, Buffalo, secretary and treasurer; Solomon Harris, New Orleans, corresponding secretary. Philadelphia was selected as the next place of meeting. The convention adjourned on the 9th.

Mr. Edward A. Vose—a member of the late house of representatives—made a speech at Faneuil Hall on Monday, and said that he was a member of the committee of roads and bridges of that body—that that committee had travelled largely over the state—that on one occasion they were attended with supernumeraries—that the entire party numbered fifteen—*that he ordered some spirits—that of the fifteen, thirteen drank bountifully, and of the thirteen, twelve voted for the new liquor law!!* *Boston Post.*

Shipment Extraordinary.—One of our forwarders informs us of the shipment of several casks of ale to Mr. Speaker Littlejoin of Oswego. But the Maine law forbids the transportation of the contraband beverage? Yes, but Mr. Littlejohn imports the half dozen casks "to his own use!" But Mr. Littlejohn is a temperance man! Yes, but Mr. Littlejoin is a friend of the canals. "Consistency is a jewel," and Littlejohn being a plain man, refuses to waste his substance upon ornaments. *Albany Atlas.*

The Railroad.—The "*Republican Banner*" Salisbury, says: "The Rail Road Bridge is now completed and the cars are running across it. The timber is laid down as far as Lexington; the hands will now go ahead and will soon have the Road finished to that place."

For the Standard.

Rockford, N. C., May 24, 1855.

Messrs. Editors: Please publish the following, as it will no doubt relieve much anxiety in the minds of many friends who had learned that one of the parties was drowned.

Mr. T. N. Crumpler and Misses Todd and York, while out on a fishing excursion, in a small boat, on the Yadkin river, near this place, were upset and thrown into a rapid current. Though badly bruised, they were all rescued and brought to shore by Mr. J. T. Gibson, who showed great courage and skill on the occasion. Mr. Crumpler lost a roll of bank bills, amounting to several hundred dollars.

Yours truly,
LEE M. WADDELL.

P. S. Will the Fayetteville Observer please copy?

Rain.—Last Thursday night the parched earth received a refreshing draught of Nature's best ale. It was much needed and most welcome to our farmers. Generally speaking, there is at present a prospect of fair crops. Wheat is somewhat short from the early drought, but Corn looks very fine.
Lincoln Express.

Preparing for a long siege.—The English consul general in Norway had, about the 15th of April, closed a contract with Mr. Struck, a merchant of Christiana, for 30,000 wooden huts for the British troops in the Crimea, to be completed in a very short space of time.

Great Rejoicings over Wise's Victory in Baltimore.

Baltimore, May 26.—10, p. m.—There is great rejoicing in this city over the Waterloo defeat of the Know Nothings in Virginia. The democrats are now firing, on Federal Hill, one hundred guns in honor of Wise's victory.

The Kansas Election.

St. Louis, May 24.—A dispatch from Kansas says: The Levenworth district pro-slavery ticket is elected by sixty-one majority, and pro-slavery men are elected in every district where vacancies to the legislative council existed.

Heavy Rains in Texas.

Baltimore, May 25, 1855.—Galveston dates to the 17th announce the end of the drought. Heavy rains have fallen all over the State.

DIED,

In this county, on the 12th inst., Mr. Nathaniel M. Debnam, aged 24 years.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
By A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.
Norfolk, May 26th, 1855.

FLOUR.—The market is bare and flour continues in quick demand, sales S. F. at 11¼; Extra 11¾; Family 12 @ 12¾.

COTTON.—None in market, and arriving slowly, last sales 10 cts. a good lot would probably bring 10¾ @ 10¾ cts if in marked to day.

CORN.—In light demand, sales white and mixed at 1 @ 102; Yellow 104.

BACON.—Continues to show an upward tendency. N. C. and Va. H. R. 11½, Hams 13 cts. Western sides 10½, shoulders 9½.

STAVES.—Dull, R. O. Hhd $27 @ 28 W. O. Hhd $55, No Pipe Staves in market.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar scarce and enquired for, sales at 2⅝ @ 2¾; Com. Rosin 145 @ 150; Spirits Turpentine 43 @ 44 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

May 25.

TURPENTINE.—Further sales yesterday of only 18 bbls. at $2 65 for yellow dip, and $1 65 for hard. This morning the price has declined 5 cents on hard, and 25 cents on virgin, with sales of 479 bbls. at $2 75 for virgin, $2 65 for yellow dip, and $1 60 @ $1 65 for hard—all @ 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market this morning is dull, and the price has declined 1 cent. Sales of 126 bbls. at 40 cents and 200 do. at 39 cents @ gallon.

ROSIN—500 bbls. Common sold this morning at $1 40 for large bbls.

TAR—Nothing done. Last sale was at $2 75 @ bbl.

BACON—Sales this morning of 2,000 lbs. N. C. cured at 12 cents @ lb. for hog round.

COTTON—Is in active demand, with very little offering, and market firm. Sales yesterday of 14 bales good middling at 10 cents, and this morning 10 do. middling at 9¼ cents @ lb. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

May 26.

BACON is in good demand at 10½ to 11. Sales of CORN made quick at $1 50 from wagons. We note a further improvement in COTTON, with good demand for best grades at 10 cents. No change in prices of FLOUR—receipts very light, selling at $9 50 to $10 25. LARD is scarce and wanted.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE is lower—we quote at 34 to 35 cents per gallon, with downward tendency. RAW do. $2 20 for yellow dip, and $1 20 for Hard, Virgin dip $2 50. *Ob.*

ATTENTION! "INDEPENDENT GUARDS."

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO ATTEND a meeting at the MECHANIC'S HALL, this (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to transact business of importance. A full attendance is desired.

By order of the Captain,
HENRY C. SMITH, O. S.

Raleigh, May 29, 1855. 55—1t.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

YOU WILL MEET AT THE COURT HOUSE THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock, armed.

(By order of the Captain,)
CHAS. H. THOMPSON, O. S.

TO PUBLISHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUPERINTENDENTS OF the printing of the Revised Code of North Carolina, will receive sealed proposals until the first of July next, for printing and binding ten thousand copies of this work. The volume will contain between seven and eight hundred pages, printed as the present "Revised Statutes."

The paper, printing and binding, in *every* respect, must be of as good quality, *at least*, as that of the "Revised Statutes." The type and page of the same size, and the same quantity of matter on each page.

The only difference in the execution will consist of a marginal index to the constitution of the State, and the references in the marginal index will be printed with that index, and not, as heretofore, at the bottom of the page.

Five thousand copies must be delivered, *without failure*, to the Governor, on or before the 15th of December next; the residue may be delivered in March, 1856.

W. B. RODMAN, } *Superintendents.*
B. F. MOORE, }

May 29th, 1855. 54—2SJ.

RANGER'S NOTICE.—TAKEN UP AND ENtered on my stray book, according to law, by July Butler, living in the North-east part of said County, on the public road leading by John B. Troy's, some 12 miles from Asheboro,' three large mules, one a dark bay horse mule, one a light bay stud mule, and the other a light bay mare mule with marks of gear, all supposed to be young. Said strays were appraised on the 9th inst., at $75 each.

ROBT. M. STINSON, *Ranger.*
Randolph County, May 18, 1855. 1076—3tpd.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—NASH CO. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1855. The petition of Thomas W. Wright and wife Eliza *vs.* N. W. Arrington, Sr. and wife Tempy, Sally Ann Arrington, John Collins, and wife Dollie, John J. Drake, Wm. F. Drake, M. B. Drake, John R. Drake, Thomas Drake, James Phillips, and wife Mary E., Tempy Drake, and Green W. Drake.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Phillips and wife Mary E. Tempy Drake and Green W. Drake, are non-residents, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks for them to come forward and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* against them.

Witness, Wm. L. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Nashville, the 2nd Monday of May, A. D. 1855.

WM. L. ARRINGTON, *Clerk.*

May 22, 1855. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 1076—6w.

MASONIC.

THE CORNER STONE OF ST. JOHN'S COLlege will be laid at this place on Monday, the 25th of June next.

The Rev. Leonidas L. Smith, of Warrenton, N. C., will deliver an address on the occasion. The Fraternity generally are cordially invited to unite in the ceremonies.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAS. T. LITTLEJOHN, *Sec'y.*

Oxford, N. C. May 24, 1855. 1077—1d.

250 NEGRO MEN WANTED, THE SUBscriber wishes to purchase FIFTY NEGRO MEN, to be employed upon the works of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, for which a liberal cash price will be paid. The seller will, in all cases, be required to warrant the title and soundness of the negroes.

I wish also to hire TWO HUNDRED NEGRO MEN to be employed on the work of said Company

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. Our concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜ and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

☞ CHANGE OF TIME! ☜

WITH VERY BRIEF REMARKS WE TAKE THE liberty to come before the public in order to declare our intentions—how we shall conduct business the present season.

"BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Will make business prosper even in the hardest times;" for which motto we have made the fullest preparations.

Having cast a glance at our Spring Stock, we find it a little too heavy, and are fully determined to

Sell below New York Prices,

and to prevent the public from doubting our intentions, we only say: Come one, come all, and see if

SCHLOSS & BROTHER,

don't sell goods almost *too low*. We are compelled to do it and we defy any of our competitors to say to the contrary!

Our Stock of

Clothing and Gents. Furnishing Goods

is beautifully selected, and made at our own manufactory. They are well got up, and will show for themselves.

We have made suitable additions to our

Ladies' Dry Goods Stock,

Also have a large stock of HATS and BONNETS.

Remember we sell Herman's best sewed Boots, warranted French Calfskin, for $6 a pair. We also have Mr. Shultz's sewed BOOTS and GAITERS constantly on hand.

☞ *Call and see before buying elsewhere.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, April 4, 1855 39—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at

McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Wssbington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge*.

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this ronte the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. John Tull, *adm'r. pendente lite vs.* Stephen White, Sarah Catharine Chamberlin, Eliza Argent Graham, and others, in the matter of the Probate of the Will of Chauncey Graham deceased, *Issue of Devisavat vel non.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas S. Burt and Martha Jane his wife, the last of whom is one of the devisees and next of kin of said Chauncey Graham, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh for six successive weeks, notifying said Burt and wife to appear at the next, term of this Court to be held on the first Monday in July next then and there to see proceedings in this cause and make themselves parties to this issue, if they shall see proper to do so.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. of Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. Geo. W. Venters *vs.* William A. Strong. Original attachment and Franklin Dibble summoned as garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said William A. Strong to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Lenoir on the first Monday in July next, to plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered accordingly.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

NOTICE.—THE EXERCISES OF THE PRESENT session of Red Mountain Female Academy will close with a public Examination on the 11th and 12th of June.

Addresses from one or more distinguished individuals are expected on the occasion. Patrons especially, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

The next session will commence the second Thursday in July. Terms as follows:

Primary English branches,	$7 50
Grammar and Geography,	12 00
Algebra and Philosophy,	12 50
Latin, Greek or French, with other branches,	15 00
Embroidery,	3 00
Music,	15 00

GEO. W. JONES,
Chm'n of Executive Committee.

May 4, 1855. 47—8w.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15. 1855. 50—tf.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Neplus.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

MORNING SUN ACADEMY.—T J. HORNER *Principal*, A. C. JONES, *Assistant*.—The fall session of this school opens on the 1st Monday in July next. The Academy is located in a healthy and moral neighborhood in Wake, twenty miles north-west of Raleigh. A parental regard over the morals of the pupils will be exercised. Terms as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal or Assistant at Fish Dam, N. C.

The Hon. Sion H. Rogers will deliver an address at the close of the present session on the 1st June next.

May 25, 1855. 53—t d.

☞ Spirit of the Age and Register will please copy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned having at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake county, qualified as Administrator, *cum testamento annexo*, of John D. Powell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said John D. Powell, to come forward and make payment. And to those having claims against said estate to present them, or this notice will be pleaded under the act of Assembly.

JOS. D. POWELL, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855. 53—3m.

☞ The undersigned will be in the City of Raleigh during our next August Court, specially for the purpose of settling up the affairs of his testator.

JOS. D. POWELL.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—IN THE VICINITY of Raleigh, a cottage residence, with every convenience for a small family—lot about one acre in size—excellent well of water in the yard—shade trees in abundance—will be sold on good terms, if early application be made to the Editors of the Standard. This is a good chance, and the only one now in market in the City.

May 25, 1855. 53—4w.

Masonic Notice.

ON THE FIRST SUNDAY IN JUNE NEXT, the funeral Obsequies of Bro. William J. May will be solemnized by Morning Star Lodge, No. 85, at the residence of Julius May, in Franklin County, N. C. Members and brethren of the fraternity generally are respectfully invited to attend.

J. J. Q. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

May 13, 1855. 51—td.

CHECK MARSEILLES PANTS.—50 PAIRS received yesterday by Express.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

WHITE DUCK LINEN PANTS.—100 PAIRS just received direct from our Manufactory.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

OUR ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.—WE ARE IN possession of a full stock of Summer Goods, and are determined to sell at the lowest prices possible.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

☞ Register, Star and Spirit of the Age copy.

CHAPEL HILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL have a sufficient number of good Hacks and Horses at Durham's Depot in readiness to bring up all that wish to come that way to the Commencement, and return them to the Depot again, or through to Raleigh, as they may wish.

J. H. WATSON.

Chapel Hill, May 25, 1855. 53—2w.

HATS! HATS! AT COST.—WE WILL DISpose of our Spring and Summer stock of Hats at cost as we wish to make room for an early Fall trade. Call and we a fit.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

May 22, 1855. 52—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's	Black Leghorn	Hats,
"	Tan "	"
"	Tea Col'r "	"
"	Canton	"
"	Petal	"
"	Panama	"
"	Cavalier	"
"	Wide Awake	"
"	Octagon	"
"	Sebastopol	"

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:

Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Laguna, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.
Indeed all articles in the grocery line.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

EMBROIDERIES,

EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—

Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,

And particularly our magnificent assortment of

GOLD WATCHES,

which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:

3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ¾ South Down and ¼ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

Spectacles Adjusted to Defective Sight upon Unerring Scientific Principles by E. Markens, Optician.

THE subscriber, so well known to the citizens of North Carolina by his frequent visits to Raleigh, as a skilful Optician, informs the public that for a short time only he can be found at Mr. Petersilias Music Store, where he will be happy to attend to all whs should desire his services. He is able to aid almost all various defects of sight, as miopia, presbytia, presbytie amblyopia, Cataract, ect. His superior glasses and most beautiful assortment of Spectacles, and their accurate adaptation to the eye are so well known that they require no mentioning. Call soon, as his stay will be very short.

E. MARKENS, *Optician.*

At Petersilias Music Store.

Dec. 11, 1854. 5—

ALDEN'S INDEX TO THE REPORTS OF THE Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, From Dallas' Reports to 14 Howard, inclusive.—The above work is now completed, and just issued from the press. It consists of three royal octavo volumes, containing over twenty-one hundred pages, twenty-five hundred distinct articles or heads, and forty-three thousand references, exhibiting the principles adjudicated, enabling any person, with great facility, to find any point decidedby the Supreme Court of the United States, from its organization to 1st January, A. D., 1854. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh May 4, 1855. 47—

TOLLAR'S LAWS OF EXECUTORS.—A few copies for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh May 4, 1855. 47—

NEW BOOK OF TRAVELS.—TRAVELS IN Europe and the East, by Samuel Ireneas Prince, with engravings, in two volumes. For sale by

H. D TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. —39

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN Manufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

SPRING TRADE.---MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.—PURSUANT TO A deed of trust executed to me, as trustee, by the Rev. Bennet T. Blake, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises in the city of Raleigh, on the 5th of June, lots No. 182, 183, situated on Hillsboro' street, one square West of the Capitol. The lots contain about one acre of land and are bounded by Hillsboro,' M'Dowell and Morgan streets. The location is one of the most desirable in the city, being sufficiently near the business portion of the city to be convenient, and sufficiently retired from the noise and bustle for the comforts of a private residence. There are on the lot two dwelling houses, with fine stables, kitchens and all necessary out-houses.

Persons desiring to examine the premises can do so by calling at the office of the North Carolina Star.

TERMS.—A credit of twelve months, with interest from date.

ALONZO T. MIAL, *Trustee.*

May 3, 1855. 47—w4t.

SLOAN'S MODEL ARCHITECT.—IN TWO volumes—Quarto. To those contemplating building, either in ornamental or plain styles, this work is desirable as a text book. Each plan has following it a table showing the estimated cost of every article required to complete it, so that the expenses of the building may be determined accurately. The details are drawn to a scale, and the mechanic may at once obtain from its pages every measurement necessary as well as the appearance of the building when completed. It contains a frontispiece, printed in five colours; a plan for a painted ceiling, printed in nine colours; two ground plans, elegantly printed in thtee colours; a grapery superbly printed, in four colours; together with 61 sheets of elevations, exhibiting 105 plates of front perspective, and interior views of cottages, villas, churches, and school houses, printed in two colours, and 119 plates, exhibiting in minute delail the finer and ornamental portions of masonry, wood and iron work, making an aggregate of 229 plates in the work. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, May 1855. N. C. Bookstore.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Examination of the Classes will begin on Monday, the 28th of May, and continue until the College Commencement, on Thursday, the 7th of June next.

The visitorial Committee of Trustees for the year 1855 consists of the following members:

His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, President *Ex officio* of Board of Trustees.

Hon. David L. Swain, LL. D., President of the College.

John L. Bailey,
John H. Bryan,
John R. J. Daniel,
John M. Dick,
James C. Dobbin,
John A. Gilmer,
Robert B. Gilliam,
Calvin Graves,
John D. Hawkins,
Charles L. Hinton,
John Kerr,
Walter F. Leake,
Willlie P. Mangum,
Charles Manly,
James T. Morehead,
Samuel F. Patterson,
Thomas Ruffin,
Romulus M. Saunders,
Lewis Thompson,
John D. Toomer,

By order, CHAS. MANLY, *Sec'y.*

May 11, 1855. 49—.

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Boulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:

(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

"Small Stores" and "Candles"—1855-1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
May 8, 1855.

PROPOSALS, sealed, and endorsed "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt-water Soap," as the case may be, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, 7th day of June next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving twenty day's notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, viz:

Boxes, shaving	Combs, coarse
Brushes, shaving	Combs, fine
Brushes, scrubbing	Grass for hats
Brushes, shoe	Jack-knives
Brushes, clothes	Razors, in single cases
Buttons, navy vest	Razor straps, Ordway's
Buttons, navy medium	Scissors
Buttons, navy coat	Spoons
Buttons, dead-eye	Blacking, boxes of
Beeswax, in ¼-lb. cakes, pure	

Cotton, spools of Nos 12 and 16, 200 yards each, 3 cords, equal parts

Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by 8 to ⅛ inch

Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, drill-eyed, between

Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the pieces width, 1¼ inch; texture, 14 by 21, to ⅛ inch

Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz.

Silk, sewing, blue black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to the pound

Thread, black and white, Marshall's best quality

Tape, white linen, 5 yards in length, ½ inch wide; texture, 8 by 9 to ⅛ inch

Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, ⅛ inch wide

Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-10 diameter

Mustard seed, American brown

Pepper, black, Malabar

Pepper, red, American

Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper

Corks for bottles, best quality.

Mustard seed and pepper, in the raw state, and bottles and corks, are to be delivered at New York only.

WHITE SALT WATER SOAP—*separate bid for* 100,000 *pounds.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered in good strong boxes of about seventy five pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end, at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

CANDLES—*separate bid for* 40,000 *pounds.*

The candles must be American manufactured, of prime leaf lard sterine, six candles to the pound, 8 1-10 inches in length, six candles No 1, to weigh not less than 14 ounces-87-100; melting point not to be less than 145 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27. The candles to be delivered in good boxes, containing about 31 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

All the articles must be of good quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy-yard where delivered as the chief of the bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expence to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract